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Slovenes EF7
Yugoslavia EF1
Albania EG1
Rumania ED1
Bulgaria EE1

/For additional miscellaneous bits of information on the use of brick, stone, tiles and masonry in building construction, see scattered references in 17: Thurnher, EF6 Serbs file, category 116./

433 infancy. The mass of the people—the peasants—still supply
[294] their own modest wants almost entirely. The women make, in their own homes, the garments required by the household for summer and winter, using home-spun wool and home-woven cotton. A village expert fashions the leather embroidered coats worn by men and women alike. In the mountains, often the foot-gear is still of local manufacture. (Hats and shoes are mainly imported from the town, how-
342 ever.) Houses are made of locally-felled and sawn timber, and all the household utensils and furniture, except the crockery, are made in the village.

256 THERE is little accumulated capital in the country, and it is
273 natural that modern industrial developments should tend to be based on local raw materials and traditional skill. Home-grown wheat, maize and barley feed the flour-milling and brewing industries which are well developed. There are about 400 large flour mills, steam driven and capable of producing graded flour. These are mainly in the Old Kingdom and grind wheat chiefly. The wheat districts of Bessarabia and Bucovina have a number of modern mills, as well as a large number of windmills, but the maize districts still use the old-fashioned water-mills, which can only grind coarse meal. The brewing industry has been encouraged by the government, partly with the idea of reducing the consumption of the potent alcoholic beverage, "ţuica", which the peasants distil from plums. Most of the breweries are either in Bucureşti and Iaşi or in one of the larger Saxon towns of Transylvania. Potato and maize spirit are made on a large scale, particularly in Transylvania, for export.

● 323 FOR POTTERY MAKING the Dobrogea supplies a good kaolin, but the industry has not reached a high stage of development, although the ancient peasant pottery has much merit in form and decoration. This is due in part to lack of suitable fuel for the furnaces.

339 WITH the acquisition of Transylvania, Roumania has become independent in the matter of that most important constructional commodity, cement.

288 THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY is still backward. The post-war development is chiefly in the Banat, where, under protection, silk, artificial silk, cotton and wool have made

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(House B.)
Curtea de Arges. The interior of the potter's house—his bedroom. Large unbaked pots were standing on the floor.

Photo by H. J. Howard

(House A.)
Curtea de Arges. Primitive arrangement for winding warp lengths on balcony of house measured up by M. Tatton and R. Jones

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(House B.)
Curtea de Arges. The potter's kiln in his back yard. A primitive affair of sticks, poles and clay.

Photo by H. J. Howard

(House A.)
Curtea de Arges. Part of trousseau. Rugs, blankets, cushions, bed-covers, etc.
Listed by Miss R. Jones. *Photo by H. J. Howard*

S; Fleure. S-5 (no date)1939 EDI Rumania EDI

PLATE V

342 352 THE CHARACTER of this house is of the simplest. The walls are whitewashed, the floors bare, and there is practically no furniture other than wooden beds and tables. The stoves are of porcelain, and wood or charcoal is used as fuel. The usual practice is for potters to share a kiln with their neighbours. The one illustrated here was the property of this particular house and was placed in its yard (Plate IV, B).[1]

[463] THE FIGURES given by the mayor show that there are 101 potters in Curtea de Argeş. We visited a good number and found that most of them live and work under conditions similar to those illustrated here. The potters for the most part occupy houses in one area of the town. A fine clay is found locally and can be had for nothing, but it must be collected by the potter himself. This clay he stores in his house (see upper plan on page 29).

THE POTS vary in design within a limited range. They are mostly of a buff colour, with the main part of the outside unglazed. The inside is glazed brown and the rim is usually covered with a bright green glaze, which makes the pots very attractive; some pots have splashes of green in parts or all over them. Most of the pots are marketed locally and can be bought at a low price. The pot is often made porous so that evaporation may keep the water cool. Pots are sent to other [438] places near Curtea, but are not sufficiently strong, we were informed, for long-distance transport.

341 NEW DEVELOPMENT in housing is making steady progress. Some houses are still being constructed on the traditional lines, half brick half timber, and the "eye" in the roof, which is common in the older houses, is not necessarily omitted in the modern roof; tiles, however, are replacing the shingle. The wooden balcony is disappearing in the larger type of house and is being replaced by a brick verandah. These brick verandahs are built with ornate columns, sometimes with elaborate capitals. The classical influence is, in fact, strong, for some houses have a pediment, and in one ambitious dwelling the capitals were gilded and the pediments contained gilded decorations. The simple wooden window frames are now little used, and are replaced by elaborate mullions. Wall decorations in elaborate stucco or stencil work and ornamental details on doors are a common feature of the new houses. Most of the new houses are detached and stand in their own gardens. M. E. T.

1 [See pl. 28b, HRIF pag[32] natur--- Rum. 1, s+]

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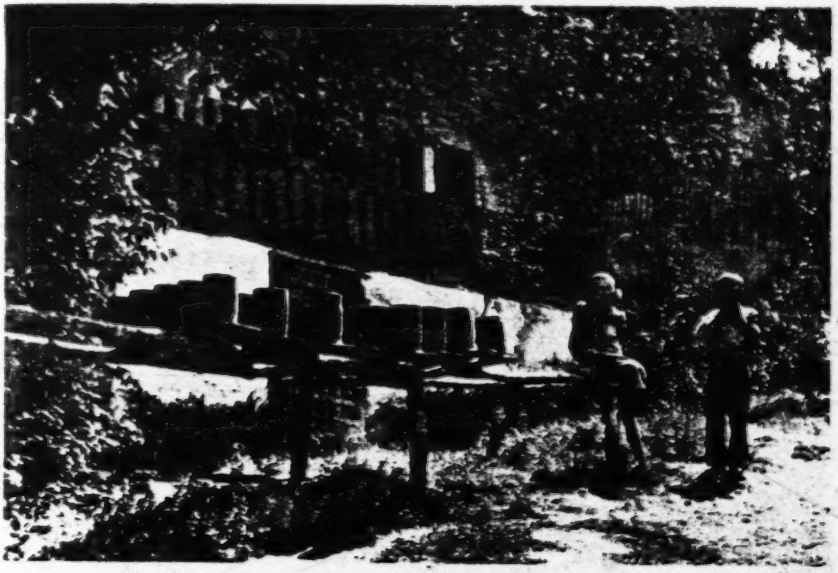

Curtea de Arges. A house in Potters' Street. Notice jars, etc., drying in the sun ready for baking.
Photo by H. J. Howard

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Women separating hemp fibres from the stems after they have been retted and dried.

[page 32a]

874 The Technical or Trade School is one of forty such schools in the country. The Minister of Education has ordered this number to be doubled. The boys come from all districts and can go on to a higher grade Trade School. There is a still higher grade of school in Roumania called the Academy, from which pupils are turned out as teachers.

In this Trade School at Curtea de Argeş the boys live in and pay an inclusive fee of 4,500 lei per annum; those attending as day boys pay only 760 lei per annum. Two-thirds of these fees must be paid at the beginning of the session; the cost of material is not included.

Boys can enter between the ages of 11 and 15; the number taken is 100. They are divided into four classes. The subjects taught are Woodwork, Pottery and Tailoring. In woodwork, when the boys leave they are considered to have qualified in all the processes of house-building and furnishing.

[323] In pottery, the chief industry of this town, the *traditional* shapes, colouring and decoration (mostly of ships) are charming, but *modern* designs and shapes are less good and often tasteless.

[353] The classrooms are airy and heated by stoves. The boys sit in couples. The walls are hung with pictures of Roumanian history and of architectural interest, e.g. York Minster, Notre Dame, the Forum, etc. Each room has a religious picture. The woodwork room is large; each bench has a wooden vice; the wood is neatly stacked on a large shelf a few feet from the roof. Few tools were seen, as they were being prepared for next session. There is a room set apart for exhibiting the work done. All articles are for sale, and the pupil gets most of the money. Both the french polishing and the chip carving reach an excellent standard.

[7?] The military service required from boys attending Trade Schools is of one year's duration only. There are in the country five Higher Trade Schools—at Bucureşti, Braşov, Craiova, Iassi and Turgul Mureş.

N. H. S.

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543 443 WE HAVE classified the chief items observed at the fair between August 11th and 15th, 1936.

1. *Livestock.* Draught oxen, cows and calves, pigs and piglets. A few horses and goats. No sheep or fowl. The bargaining for cattle is completed when the buyer contrives to thrust a piece of silver into the hand of the seller. Acceptance of the earnest is followed by a hand-clasp.

[391] 2. *Agricultural Implements and Metal-work.*—It is said that gipsy-made metal tools were formerly displayed, but what little metal-work is now sold is factory-made and comes mostly from Czechoslovakia—cow-bells (of sheet-metal), horse-bells (of cast-metal), knives, etc. Hay-forks are gipsy-made, as are washing tubs and cradles, hollowed out of split tree trunks. Kitchen spoons are hand-carved. Wooden saddles and gipsy-made baskets and brooms may come under this head.

3. *Fruits and Vegetables.*—Tomatoes, potatoes, sweet-corn, onions, garlic, peppers, cabbage, water-melons, gherkins, aubergines, pears, apples, plums, blackberries. Also eggs and cheese.

● [323] 4. *Pottery.*—The chief local craft is naturally well represented. The vessels, displayed on the ground, vary greatly in size, decoration and purpose; but they are all of brown clay, usually with simple floral patterns and debased geometrical designs in burnt sienna, yellow and green: vessels with or without lids, with or without handles, with or without spouts, glazed inside, outside, or both, in size ranging from salt-and-pepper stands to large waterpots. We find the old device of making pots in imitation of birds and animals.

[282] 5. *Leatherwork.*—Several booths display white leather sheepskin waistcoats, having the wool inside and the outside decorated with applied strips of thin orange-dyed leather embroidered usually by machine stitching, but occasionally by hand. These waistcoats are made at Curtea de Argeș. Leather belts, 4 to 6 inches wide, are machine-stitched but hand-tooled; they have buckle fastenings. Bridles and saddlery. Knotted leather thongs for whips. Hempen ropes for halters are sold in this section, too. Ready-made boots and shoes. The bulk of the shoes for sale, however, are made of rubber, in the shape of the traditional pointed shoe of skin. Most of them are cut from old motor tyres, but others are now made from specially manufactured rubber strips which repeat the patterns of the tyres.

339 [656] came into force forbidding construction throughout the country for the duration of the war of private buildings requiring either iron, steel girders, sheet-iron or other sheet-metal roofing.

In 1942 production of bricks and tiles was reported to have been sufficient to meet the reduced requirements. During the war period there have been considerable exports of asphalt and tarred board for roofing, the latter mainly to Italy. [439]

E. GLASS

323 The glass industry employed 6,000 workers in 1937 in 19 glass factories and 20 glassware factories, the most important of which were the Vitrometan Fabrica de Sticlarie S.A. of Mediaş and the Fabrica de Sticlarie Turda S.A. of Turda, both producing sheet-glass and hollow-ware.

Production did not cover the requirements of specialised types, which were imported from Germany and Czechoslovakia. During the war period window-pane production has been adequate for requirements and small quantities have been manufactured for Germany; while under the 1942 Turco-Rumanian Trade Agreement Rumania agreed to supply both window-panes and glassware.

F. CERAMICS

The ceramic industry employed 1,600 workers in 1937 in 33 factories, and the value of production was 112 million lei. Most of the raw materials for this industry are found in the country, and there has been no difficulty in supplying these during the war period. Apart from the mechanised industry, ceramics are produced in normal times on a comparatively large scale by the peasants. The principal factories are the Nitrogen S.A. in Tărnăveni, the Crinul S.A. in Timişoara and the Uzinele Ceramice S.A. in Ploeşti.

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